

PENTZIA INCANA. 26266.

PERILLA NANKINENSIS. 26436.

PHYSALIS IXOCARPA. 26195. A bush tomato, indigenous to California, the Southwest, Mexico and Cuba. The blue fruits, frequently 4 cm. in diameter, are sometimes found in the markets of Mexico City and Oaxaca.

PSIDIUM LAURIFOLIUM. 26413. Indigenous to the west coast of Nicaragua. Jelly made from this fruit is quite distinct in flavor from the ordinary guava jelly. It is said that it jellies much quicker than the common guava. The jelly with ice and soda makes an excellent soft drink, equal to or better than the ordinary fruit syrups.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS. 27312. A blackberry introduced from Chile; of very robust growth and extremely prolific.

SALICORNIA TENUIS. 27096.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE. 26505. Black seeded.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE. 26506. White seeded.
Two varieties of sesame introduced from China. This annual herb is the source of the sesame oil of commerce, and is extensively cultivated in the Orient. The seeds contain 45% to 50% of oil. Parched and pounded the seeds make rich soup. The soot of the oil is used in the manufacture of Chinese ink.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. 26455. A perennial, ornamental herb, indigenous to Northeastern America; of medicinal value.

TRITICUM DURUM. 27514 and 27515. Two varieties of winter wheat, introduced from Batoum, Caucasus, Russia. For testing in mild-wintered, semi-arid sections.

SICANA ODORIFERA. 28125. A perennial cucurbitaceous climber, indigenous to South America. The fragrant, curious fruits are edible.

ACACIA DECURRENS. 27792. The black or green wattle of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. The principal value of the tree is in its bark, which is one of the best in the world for tanning. The tree also yields a gum, that is used in making glue. The wood is comparatively light and tough; it makes excellent fuel.